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event of the year and of the nineteenth century. Some fourteen cases of controversy are outstanding, to be referred to the Court. The Society has seven agents at work in the United Kingdom. The Secretary, Dr. W. E. Darby, has paid three visits to the Continent during the year. During the last elections the Society made special efforts to secure the return of peace men to Parliament. Over 36,000 invitations were sent out to ministers requesting them to observe Peace Sunday, to which 3,523 favorable replies were received. The Society printed during the year over 500,000 copies of peace pamphlets and leaflets, the most of which were distributed. An extensive and valuable distribution of literature was made in Paris during the Exposition through the Society's Paris agency. A similar work is contemplated during the Exposition in Glasgow this summer. The report closes with a reference to the century just ended as "the century of peace progress," during which about two hundred instances of arbitration had taken place.

War, Air and Water.

It seems now that neither air nor water below the surface is to be secure against the deadly machinations of war. In a recent editorial on the subject the New York *Tribune* says:

"It is probable that in the next European war between great nations — may the day of its horrors be far distant — balloons will play a larger part than they played in the French-German conflict in 1870, although many of them were employed while Paris was besieged. But the poet's vision of aerial navies grappling in the blue may never be realized on a vast scale; or, if fact ever takes the place of fancy, and the clash of arms between mighty hosts among the clouds rends the heavens, it is not likely to be heard by this generation at least. Tests of deadly vessels under water seem to be attracting more attention and research in Europe at the present time than the development of the possibilities of destruction that may be attained by airships. It may now be expected with reason that notable improvements will be made ere long in the construction of craft which can move swiftly and secretly under sea. Inventors and experts of exceptional ability are devoting themselves with zeal to experiments which may result in the strengthening of navies in operations below the surface of the waves. Startling feats in submarine navigation have already been achieved, but the limit of successes in that line does not seem yet to have been approached."

The *Tribune* is anxious to have the day of the horrors of a European war put off to a far distant date, and is glad that this generation will probably not hear the sound of the clash of arms between mighty hosts in the clouds. But is this a very creditable wish for a great journal which does very little to prevent the horrors which it so much dreads from occurring after its present editors and managers are all dead?

British Barbarities.

Ernest N. Bennet, in a recent issue of the *Contemporary Review*, writes as follows concerning certain cruelties inflicted under the protecting name of war:

"So-called Christian Britain indulges in rages of indignation over the atrocities of Moslems. It holds indignation meetings, and clamors for immediate chastisement upon the 'unspeakable Turk.' But Protestant sympathies have small extension beyond the boundaries of Christendom, and are without consistency even within those boundaries. No consideration, no thought is given to the natives of the Soudan, the tribes of India, the Kaffirs, who incur defeat at the hands of their Christian brethren, who are massacred while they lie on the field, when they are not left to perish in a slow martyrdom as a result of their attempt to defend themselves from an invader as savage as they are themselves.

"In view of these barbarities, they have reason who name us a nation of hypocrites. No wonder that Moslems resist the efforts of our missionaries, and that the natives of South Africa revert to their tom-tom dances and the depravities of fetichism! Are we really superior to them in the quality of mercy? We proclaim a creed of the equality of all men, bond, free, barbarian, civilized, and we outrage every law of humanity in our treatment of vanquished races. Christians, who boast of the power of their religion to elevate the status of woman and to protect the child, inflict the grossest indignities on the women and children of inferior peoples, and blow up with dynamite the caves in which the hapless, innocent creatures have taken refuge. Our creed enjoins upon us care for the sick, the bruised, the prisoner; but its adherents have no thoughts but those of cruelty for the sick, the bruised, the prisoner of other climes. And when one of our leaders falls we 'avenge' his death by a slaughter as indiscriminate, as extensive as any recorded of the cruel peoples of antiquity or of the cannibals of the Southern Seas."

Brevities.

. . . The seventh annual conference on international arbitration at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., occurred on the last three days of May. It was large and enthusiastic, surpassing in numbers all those preceding it. We shall give account of its character and work in our next issue.

. . . Vice-President Roosevelt, in a recent speech dedicating a country home for consumptives, said: "Unjust war is one of the worst things, and close behind it — I might say 'neck and neck' — is an unjust peace." Of which sagacious remark, a New York daily says that it "was about as intelligent as it would be for a man seeking the presidency of a Wall street bank to liven up the directors' meeting by firing off a pistol."

. . . Frederick W. Holls, secretary of the American deputation to the Hague Conference, had an interview with the Czar of Russia on the 29th of May, and found him just as steadfast as ever in his purposes to promote international peace by means of arbitration. The interview caused Mr Holls to feel that the work of the Hague Conference was of even greater importance than he had before believed.

... It is reported that Dr. Müller and Dr. Leyds, representing the Boer republics, have formally appealed to the Hague Court of Arbitration, promising to abide by its decision regarding the issues involved in the war. This of course is no ground of hope that war will give place to arbitration, for the constitution of the court makes it impossible for a case to get before it unless both the nations unite in referring it.

... D. L. Moody, when the Civil War broke out, explaining why he could not go out to kill his brother man, said, "I am too much of a Quaker."

... In the death of L. M. Chase of Roxbury, Mass., the American Peace Society loses a most devoted and valuable friend. He was last year made a member of its board of directors, and would have proved a valuable counsellor and helper in its work. Mr. Chase often declared to his friends in private and before the boys of the school which he so long directed that it was monstrous that after nineteen centuries of Christianity war should still prevail to so large an extent in the world.

... It begins to look now as if the Chinese difficulties would be finally settled without war between the European powers and without a division of the Empire.

... The acceptance by the Cuban convention of the Platt amendment, with the interpretations of Secretary Root incorporated into their resolution, has been rejected by the Administration at Washington, and the whole matter, constitution and all, sent back to Havana with instructions that the Platt plan must be accepted without conditions, or the island remain under military government. The Cubans have as yet had no voice whatever in becoming a free and independent people. Will they ever have? Does the Administration mean that Cuba shall ever be free?

... On Panels VI, VII, and VIII of the great pylons of the Bridge at the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition are these three inscriptions, prepared by Richard Watson Gilder: "To love one's country above all others is not to despise all others;" "The Brotherhood of Man — The Federation of Nations — The Peace of the World;" "Between nation and nation, as between man and man, lives the one law of right."

... On Panel II of the Propylæa of the Exposition is this inscription, also prepared by Mr. Gilder: "That the century now begun may unite in the bonds of peace, knowledge, goodwill, friendship, and noble emulation all the dwellers on the Continents and Islands of the New World."

... On the 22d of February the Norwegian Storting voted, with only one opposing voice, a peace credit of 700 francs to the International Peace Bureau, 700 francs to the Interparliamentary Peace Union, and 2,200 francs to pay the traveling expenses of two delegates to the Interparliamentary Conference.

... The Chinese government has consented, under protest, to pay the indemnity of \$337,000,000, demanded by the powers, in yearly instalments of \$10,000,000. Our own government thinks the amounts excessive, and if China's proposal is accepted, will insist on the arrangement for payment that is most acceptable to China.

... On receiving his appointment to the International Court of Arbitration, the late ex-President Harrison wrote: "It is by a spirit of love and forbearance mastering the civil institutions and governments of the world that we shall approach universal peace and adopt arbitration methods of settling disputes."

... One of our exchanges, after some calculations based upon the trade tables in Foreman's "Philippine Islands," says: "If peace were here now, the profits on our Philippine trade for the next two hundred years would not give us back the money thus far expended in the prosecution of the war, with a reasonable rate of interest on the amount. It is idiocy from a commercial standpoint to say that such war will pay the people of this country as a whole — idiocy, opaque, impenetrable, pitiable."

... The *Standard* says: "War will end; but the real power that will end it will not proceed from literature, nor from the pulpit, nor from parliaments or cabinets; it will come from the home. When woman says that war must end, it will end."

... Mr. Chester Holcombe, for many years secretary of the United States Legation in Peking, in a recent most valuable book entitled "The Real Chinese Question" (Methuen & Co., London), declares the opium question to be the real one.

... The "World's Unity League" (Ella A. W. Hoswell, secretary, 6237 Greenwood avenue, Chicago), has just published the first of the "Good Tidings Series." The bond of union is thus worded: "Recognizing the interdependence and solidarity of humanity, we will welcome light from every source, earnestly desiring to grow in knowledge of Truth and the Spirit of Love, and to manifest the same by helpful service."

... Twenty-four states have legislation in relation to the arbitration and conciliation of labor disputes on their statute books. Sixteen of these have made provision for a permanent state board of arbitration, but only about five have inaugurated any effective system for carrying out the statutes.

... The Mexican government has issued invitations to all the American states to send representatives to the Pan-American Conference which is to meet in October. The governments are accepting the invitation.

... A report has been circulated that the French government is trying to acquire an island of the Galapago group, off the coast of Ecuador. The French foreign office declares that there is no truth in the report.

... On the 20th ult. a report came from Ottawa, Can., in consequence of some remarks made by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the Joint High Commission, which has under consideration the various differences between this country and Canada, is to resume its sittings during the present summer.

... The military review held by Emperor William at Metz in honor of Czar Nicholas' birthday has been severely criticised in Paris as in bad taste. Militarism is always creating a bad taste in somebody's mouth.

... In a recent letter the Dean of Durham, England, says, that in order to resist "the bad militarism of the day, we have to begin right at the beginning and to insist

that the Sermon on the Mount shall not be neglected any longer."

. . . The ambassadors of the powers, to whom were referred the question of consular privileges under the Graeco-Turkish convention, have rendered their decision, which is in the main favorable to Greece, leaving the position of consuls in practically the same status as before the war. The award is final and goes into immediate effect.

. . . The Lombard Peace Union, Milan, Italy, has inaugurated a series of meetings in which will be discussed by all political parties the question of the renewal of the Triple Alliance, to which the Union is strongly opposed.

. . . The Norwegian Peace Association has published the first number of a paper, *Freds-Tidende*, which is to serve as the organ of its work.

Seventy-third Annual Business Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The seventy-third annual business meeting of the American Peace Society was held in Social Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Friday, May 17, at 2 p. m.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, president of the Society, presided.

Dr. S. F. Hershey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Boston, asked the divine blessing on the meeting and the cause in which the Society is engaged.

Miss Lyra D. Trueblood was chosen recording secretary for the meeting.

The records of the previous annual meeting were read and approved.

Secretary Trueblood reported that all the officers chosen the previous year had accepted their places.

A letter of greeting from Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery of Taunton, Mass., one of the oldest vice-presidents of the Society, was read by the president.

Secretary Trueblood introduced to the meeting Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray of San Francisco, president of the California W. C. T. U., who has been spending the year in New England.

On motion the president appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Charles G. Ames, and Dr. S. F. Hershey, to bring forward the names of officers to serve the Society the coming year.

The annual report of the treasurer, properly audited, was read, accepted and ordered to be placed on file. The report showed cash receipts during the year, including balance from last year, of \$5,109.39, and expenditures of \$4,872.88. The assets and liabilities account showed liabilities of \$2,630.90, due the trustees of the Permanent Peace Fund, amounts advanced to the Society, and \$75 due on rent; with assets of ten shares of C. B. & Q. stock worth, at present market rates, \$2,000, and \$236.51

balance in the hands of the treasurer; leaving a net indebtedness of \$469.39.

President Paine spoke of the encouraging condition of the Society's finances compared with last year, of the generosity of its friends in responding to its appeals for funds, and expressed the hope that the Society or some one of its members might some time be the recipient of the large annual peace prize provided for by the will of the late Alfred Nobel of Sweden.

Secretary Trueblood called the attention of the members to the great need of a building owned by the Society for a permanent headquarters. The cause of peace was to be the great cause of the century, and he hoped that at no distant day some person or persons of means would provide the Society with funds for such a building, worthy of the cause.

The annual report of the treasurer of the Permanent Peace Fund (Trust) was then presented, for the information of the Society.

Mr. Edwin D. Mead, on behalf of the committee on officers, presented the names of the following list of persons, all of whom were elected to the several positions. (The list is published in full on page 130).

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then read by Secretary Trueblood. (The report is given in full below).

An interesting discussion followed the reading of the report, in which much gratitude was expressed for the remarkable growth of the cause of international peace during the past century, and the need emphasized of faithful and unrelenting effort to bring clergymen and other influential classes of persons to a more open and uncompromising support of the principles of peace as taught by Jesus Christ. It was participated in by Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Reuben Thomas, Dr. W. A. Mowry, Mrs. Maria Freeman Gray, L. H. Pillsbury, Dr. Charles G. Ames, Dr. S. F. Hershey, President Paine and Secretary Trueblood.

On motion, the report of the Directors was accepted, and ordered to be printed in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*.

Secretary Trueblood called attention to the Tenth International Peace Congress, which is to meet in Glasgow during the week beginning September 7. On motion, the Board of Directors was asked to select delegates to the congress.

Attention was called by Mr. Mead to the fact that the National Council of Women, in coöperation with peace women of other countries, had arranged to observe this year, on the 18th of May, the anniversary of the meeting of the Hague Conference, by a universal peace demonstration, and that the clergy of the country had been invited by the council to speak upon the subject on the following Sunday.

The meeting adjourned at 3.45 p. m.